

Consignees	Intended Despatch
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Beard Co	
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en & Co	

# CHINA

PUBLISHED EVERY EVENING, AND WITH WHICH IS INCORPORATED THE "HONGKONG EVENING MAIL."

Vol. XXIV. 號七十一月三八年八十六百八十一英

HONGKONG, FRIDAY, 27TH MARCH, 1868.

# MAIL.



No. 1592. 號七十一月三八年八十六百八十一英

日四初月三辰戊戌同 (Price, \$24 per Annum)

AGENTS FOR THE CHINA MAIL,  
LONDON.—F. ALGAR, 11, Clement's Lane,  
Lombard Street, GEORGE STREET, 30,  
Cornhill; GORDON & GOTCH, 121, Hol-  
born Hill, E.C.  
AUSTRALIA, TASMANIA, AND NEW  
ZEALAND.—GORDON & GOTCH, Mel-  
bourne and Sydney.  
SAN FRANCISCO and American Ports  
generally.—WHITE & BAUER, San  
Francisco.  
CHINA.—Swatow, Drown & Co., Amoy,  
Giles & Co., Foochow, Thompson &  
Co., Shanghai, H. Fogg & Co., Ma-  
nila, O. Karuth & Co.

## New Advertisements.

### REMOVAL.

THE Office of the UNION DOCK COMPANY  
OF HONGKONG & WHAMPOA, LIMITED,  
is this day Removed to the Corner Room,  
Ground Floor of the HONGKONG HOTEL,  
facing the Clock Tower.

J. B. ENDICOTT,  
Secretary.

Hongkong, March 26, 1868. 2ap

### NOTICE.

THE Undersigned having PURCHASED  
the Interest of the "WANCHI STEAM  
BAKERY," begs to notify the Public of Hong-  
kong and Ship Masters that he is prepared to  
furnish Daily Supplies of Soft BREAD in  
various forms, to any part of the Co-  
lony.

Also Ship BREAD of best quality and at  
low rates constantly on hand or baked in  
various forms, to any part of the Co-  
lony.

Also Ship BREAD of best quality and at  
low rates constantly on hand or baked in  
various forms, to any part of the Co-  
lony.

Also Water, Butter, Soda and Sugar  
BISCUITS by the Barrel, Tin or Pound.

Also Corn and Rye MEAL, HOMINY,  
COIN STARCH, BIGAKE, SODA, Sal-  
tation and Cream TARTAR.

FLOUR of best Brands constantly on  
hand supplied by the Barrel, Bag, Tin or  
Pound.

CAKE of all kinds baked to order.

The above is under the superintendence  
of Mr JONATHAN PARSONS, and all orders  
forwarded to him at the Bakery, and all  
messrs THOMAS HUNT & Co. will receive  
prompt attention.

L. P. WARD.

Hongkong, February 17, 1868.

CONFECTIONERY, ICE CREAMS, &c.

THE Undersigned beg to inform their  
Friends and the Public that they have  
opened the Premises Nos. 88 and 90,  
Queen's Road Central, lately known as the  
"ALBION HOTEL," a Café, and for the  
sale of CONFECTIONERY of all descriptions,  
manufactured by a thoroughly com-  
petent European artist.

In connection with the above is also a  
BAKERY, under the charge of an experi-  
enced European, from which the best Eng-  
lish and French Bread, Brown Bread, Ship  
Bread, Biscuits, &c., of all descriptions,  
will be supplied at moderate rates.

Ice Creams, Ornamental Cakes of all  
descriptions, Bon Bons, Pies, Jellies,  
Syrups, &c., &c., of the best quality sup-  
plied on the shortest notice.

A Private Room, Large Airy Billiard Sal-  
oon, and Piano, for the recreation of  
Visitors.

The undersigned hope by supplying none  
but first-class articles, and by strict atten-  
tion to business, to merit a share of the  
public Patronage.

F. FRANCIS & Co.

Hongkong, March 16, 1868. 1f

HONGKONG HOTEL

THE above Hotel is now open, where  
Families and Gentlemen can find su-  
perior accommodation.

Private Rooms for Dinner parties.

Breakfast from 9 to 10 A.M.

Tiffin, " 1 to 2 P.M.

Dinner, " 7 P.M.

N.B.—The Public Bar will be open on

Saturday, the 7th instant.

CHAS. S. DUGGAN,

Manager.

Hongkong, March 6, 1868.

"STAG HOTEL."

SITUATE IN QUEEN'S ROAD.

PERSONS and FAMILIES requiring Su-  
perior Hotel Accommodation will find it  
at the above Establishment.

EDMUND R. HOLMES,

Proprietor.

Hongkong, July 22, 1867.

ORIENTAL BOWLING ALLEYS,

Entrance—Wellington Street.

DAVID BROWN,

(late Manager of the ALBION HOTEL.)

begs to inform his Friends and the Pub-  
lic that he has opened the above Bar  
and Bowling Alley, and trusts by strict  
attention to business, and the comfort of  
visitors, to merit a share of their patronage.

Ice Fancy Drunks of every Description.

N.B.—The above-named will not be re-  
sponsible for any DEBTS contracted by the  
late Proprietors.

Hongkong, February 1, 1868.

W. P. MOORE.

UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY  
OF CANTON.

NOTICE.

M. ROBERT WATMORE will assume  
the duties of Secretary to the Uxoy  
INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON, on the 1st  
of April, 1868.

By order of the Directors.

C. D. WILLIAMS,

Secretary.

Hongkong, March 26, 1868.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

THE Office of the Under-  
signed has been Removed to  
No. 15, PHAYA CENTRAL, between  
Messrs LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.'s  
and Messrs BOWRA & Co.'s Pre-  
mises, opposite Messrs D. LA-  
PRAIK & Co.'s Wharf.

CARLOWITZ & Co.

NEITHER Captain nor Agents will be  
responsible for any Debts contracted  
by the Crew of the bark "Nazarino."

PETER WITBROG,

Captain.

Hongkong, March 23, 1868.

20, HOLLYWOOD ROAD,

HONGKONG.

MRS. VINTON'S PRIVATE FAMILY  
BOARDING ESTABLISHMENT,

Hollywood Road, next door to the HOTEL  
DE EUROPE.

Hongkong, May 1, 1868.

30mar

## THE

# MAIL.



## HONGKONG EVENING MAIL.

HONGKONG, FRIDAY, 27TH MARCH, 1868.

日四初月三辰戊戌同 (Price, \$24 per Annum)

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will be supplied at moderate rates.

Ice Creams, Ornamental Cakes of all  
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## INSURANCES.

SUN FIRE OFFICE.  
THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Office, are prepared to grant Policies against FIRE, on the usual Terms and Conditions.

Risks will also be accepted at the following Ports:—  
Canton, by MOSER DRAGON & Co.  
Macao, E. L. LIMA, Esq.  
Amoy, MESSRS BOYD & Co.  
Fulchau, MESSRS KINKEAR & Co.  
Full particulars of Rates, &c., may be obtained on application to,

ADAM SCOTT & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, May 22, 1867.

GUARDIAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

REDUCTION IN THE RATES OF PREMIUM.  
DETACHED and Semi-detached Dwelling Houses removed from the Town, and their Contents, 1 per cent. Other Dwelling Houses, used strictly as such, and their Contents, 1 per cent. Godowns, Offices, Shops, &c., and their Contents, 1 per cent. ALFRED WILKINSON & Co. Agents. Hongkong, October 19, 1865.

LANCASHIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

(FIRE AND LIFE.)

CAPITAL—TWO MILLIONS STERLING.

THE Undersigned are prepared to grant Policies against the Risk of FIRE on Buildings or on Goods stored therein, on Coals in Mashes, on Goods on board Vessels and on Hulls of Vessels in Harbour, at the usual Terms and Conditions. Proposals for Life Assurances will be received, and transmitted to the Directors for their decision.

If required, protection will be granted on first class Lives up to £1000 on a Single Life.

For Rates of Premiums, forms of proposals or any other information apply to,

ARNOLD KARBERG & Co.

Agents Hongkong & Canton.

Hongkong, January 4, 1867.

SAMARANG SEA AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF SAMARANG.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents in Macao for the above named Company are prepared to grant Policies covering Marine Risks at the current Rates.

RAYNAL & Co.

Macao, Aug. 4, 1866.

MERCHANTS' MUTUAL MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, SAN FRANCISCO.

PAID UP CAPITAL, \$500,000.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents in Hongkong and China for the above Company, are prepared to grant Policies at Current Rates.

OLYPHANT & Co.

Hongkong, August 9, 1867.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

REDUCTION IN THE RATES OF PREMIUM.  
DETACHED and Semi-detached Dwelling Houses removed from the Town, and their Contents, 1 per cent. Other Dwelling Houses used strictly as such, and their Contents, 1 per cent.

Other Dwelling Houses used strictly as such, and their Contents, 1 per cent. per annum.

Godowns, Offices, Shops, &c., and their Contents, 1 per cent. per annum.

GILMAN & Co.

Agents North British and Mercantile Insurance Company.

Hongkong, March 9, 1866.

SHORT PERIOD RATES.

NOT exceeding one month, 1/2 of the annual rate. Above 1 month, and not exceeding 3 months, 1/2 per cent. Above 3 months, and not exceeding 6 months, 1/2 per cent. Above 6 months, and not exceeding 12 months, 1/2 per cent.

GILMAN & Co.

Agents, North British and Mercantile Insurance Company.

Hongkong, August 8, 1866.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

REDUCTION IN THE RATES OF PREMIUM.

DETACHED and Semi-detached Dwelling Houses removed from the Town, and their Contents, 1 per cent.

Other Dwelling Houses used strictly as such, and their Contents, 1 per cent.

Godowns, Offices, Shops, &c., and their Contents, 1 per cent. per annum.

GILMAN & Co.

Agents, North British and Mercantile Insurance Company.

Hongkong, August 8, 1866.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

REDUCTION IN THE RATES OF PREMIUM.

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Other Dwelling Houses used strictly as such, and their Contents, 1 per cent.

Godowns, Offices, Shops, &c., and their Contents, 1 per cent. per annum.

GILMAN & Co.

Agents, North British and Mercantile Insurance Company.

Hongkong, August 8, 1866.

ALBERT LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

ESTABLISHED 1838.

CAPITAL, £300,000.

MANAGING AGENTS in CHINA.—MESSRS AUGUSTINE HEARD & CO., HONGKONG.

MEDICAL REFERENCE.—J. IVOR MURKAY, Esq., M.D.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Managing Agents for the above Company are prepared to accept risks and issue Policies on Life Assurances.

For further particulars, forms of proposals, &c., apply to

AUGUSTINE HEARD & CO.

Managing Agents in China.

Hongkong, June, 1867.

OCEAN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

LONDON.

INCORPORATED 1859.

CAPITAL—£1,000,000.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company are prepared to accept Marine risks and issue Policies at current rates.

AUGUSTINE HEARD & CO.

Hongkong, June 6, 1867.

THE LONDON ASSURANCE CORPORATION.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents of the above Corporation are prepared to grant Fire and Marine Insurances on the usual Terms.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & CO.

Hongkong, December 23, 1867.

## INSURANCES.

## THE QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL—TWO MILLION STERLING.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above named Company are prepared to grant Policies against Fire, either at this Port, or at Macao, Canton or Whampoa, to the extent of £15,000, in any one Risk upon Buildings or Merchandise, on the usual terms.

ROB. S. WALKER & CO.

Hongkong, June 17, 1864.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & CO.

Hongkong, June 8, 1867.

GIBSON'S FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF M. INGESTER AND LONDON.

CAPITAL ONE MILLION STERLING.

THE DIRECTORS have the pleasure to announce the appointment of Messrs Holliday, Wise & Co. as Agents for the Company at Hongkong, Shanghai, Canton, Hankow, and Fuzhou, who are prepared to grant Insurances at current rates and of whom all needful information may be obtained.

By Order of the Board,

JAS. B. NORTHCOTT, Secretary.

REDUCTION OF RATES.

THE Undersigned are prepared to accept Short period Risks at the following Reduced Scale, viz:—

Not exceeding 1 month, 1/2 of the annual rate.

Above 1 month, and not exceeding 3 months, 1/2 per cent.

Above 3 months, and not exceeding 6 months, 1/2 per cent.

Above 6 months and not exceeding 12 months, 1/2 per cent.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO.

Agents, Imperial Fire Insurance Company.

Hongkong, August 21, 1864.

REDUCTION OF RATES.

THE Undersigned are prepared to accept Short period Risks at the following Reduced Scale, viz:—

Not exceeding 1 month, 1/2 of the annual rate.

Above 1 month, and not exceeding 3 months, 1/2 per cent.

Above 3 months, and not exceeding 6 months, 1/2 per cent.

Above 6 months and not exceeding 12 months, 1/2 per cent.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO.

Agents, Imperial Fire Insurance Company.

Hongkong, August 24, 1864.

CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents of the above Company at this Port, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire to the extent of £80,000 on Buildings or on Goods stored therein.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO.

Agents, China Fire Insurance Company.

Hongkong, August 24, 1864.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

REDUCTION IN THE RATES OF PREMIUM.

DETACHED and Semi-detached Dwelling Houses removed from the Town, and their Contents, 1 per cent.

Other Dwelling Houses used strictly as such, and their Contents, 1 per cent.

Godowns, Offices, Shops, &c., and their Contents, 1 per cent. per annum.

GILMAN & CO.

Agents, North British and Mercantile Insurance Company.

Hongkong, March 9, 1866.

REDUCTION IN THE RATES OF PREMIUM.

DETACHED and Semi-detached Dwelling Houses removed from the Town, and their Contents, 1 per cent.

Other Dwelling Houses used strictly as such, and their Contents, 1 per cent.

Godowns, Offices, Shops, &c., and their Contents, 1 per cent. per annum.

GILMAN & CO.

Agents, North British and Mercantile Insurance Company.

Hongkong, August 8, 1866.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

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SHANGHAI BANK  
REPORT.  
BAL, FIVE MILLIONS OF  
DOLLARS  
DIRECTORS.  
DR. JOHN HELLAND, Esq.  
GEO. F. BEARD, Esq.  
JULIUS MINNE, Esq.  
JAMES B. TAYLOR,  
Esq.  
A. J. COOT, Esq.  
JAS. P. DUNCANSON,  
Esq.  
Managers.  
VICTOR KRESSER, Esq.  
Chief Manager.  
DAVID MACLEAN, Esq.  
London and County  
NGKONG.  
T ALLOWED  
osit Accounts at the rate  
per annum on the daily  
its.—  
per cent. per annum.  
per cent. " "  
per cent. " "  
as DISCOUNTED.  
in approved Securities,  
tion of Banking and  
transacted.  
on London, and the  
places in Europe, India,  
China and Japan.  
VICTOR KRESSER,  
Chief Manager.  
onation, Wardley House,  
Road,  
b 2, 1868.

cks.

D WHAMPOA DOCK  
Y, LIMITED.  
L.—\$750 EACH.  
DOCKS at ABER-  
WHAMPOA are in full  
the attention of Ship-  
solicited to the ad-  
Establishments offer  
part of Vessels.  
the information of the  
Premises.

EEN DOCK.

K No. 1.

330 feet.

60 "

at Spring Tides, 18 1/2 "

Neap Tides, 16 "

OCK, No. 2.

400 feet.

90 "

at Spring Tides, 24 "

Neap Tides, 21 1/2 "

ow under course of con-

DOCKS.

OCK A.

550 feet.

80 "

at Spring Tides, 16 1/2 "

Neap Tides, 13 1/2 "

ed either as one or two

OCK B.

340 feet.

60 "

at Spring Tides, 18 "

Neap Tides, 16 "

the largest Docks in China

with every appliance in

powerful Steam Pumps,

y and despatch in work.

OCK C.

260 feet.

at Spring Tides, 14 "

Neap Tides, 11 "

and Steam Pumps

OCK D.

162 feet.

at Spring Tides, 12 1/2 "

Neap Tides, 9 1/2 "

ock Docks available

for low rates.

ECK OPS.

on the Premises, both at

camper, houses every

for the Repairs of Ships

or The Engineer's Shops

Lathe, Planing, Screw-

ing, Machine, &amp;c., &amp;c.

ing work on the largest

the slopes are equally

part, and the work is

under the Supervision of

ops.

Ships stand on a Jetty

tels can be in 24 feet

out boles, masts, &amp;c.

ECK DEPARTMENT.

addition to executing

to tender for supply-

y have great facilities.

ECK.

Casting, either for Ships

are executed with the

e.

AM TUG.

a powerful Steam Tug

power nominal) is always

or Sailing Vessels, front

lock free of charge, and

or to See at reduced

particulars, apply at the

Company, d'Agulha Street.

JOHN S. LAPRAIK,

Secretary.

signer or Master of any

or complain of the work

or in any way respecting

particulars, should address the

immediate attention of the

Company.

over 13, 1868.

## Post-Office Notifications.

## POST-OFFICE NOTIFICATIONS.

MAILS WILL CLOSE—

For SHANGHAI.—

Per "GANGES" at Noon, on Monday,

the 30th instant.

MAILS BY THE "ORISSA."

The Contract Packets "ORISSA" will be

dispatched with the usual Mails for

Europe, &amp;c., on WEDNESDAY,

the 8th April, and the Post Office

will be open for the reception of Ordinary

Letters, Letters for Registration,

Newspapers, Books, &amp;c., until 9 P.M.

on the 7th April. Letters, &amp;c. may be

posted in the night box from 9 P.M. on

the 7th April until 5 A.M. on the following morning.

All Letters posted between 5 and 6 A.M. on

the 8th April will be chargeable, in

addition to the usual postage, with a

Late fee of 18 cents.

The latest time for posting Letters at this

Office is 6 A.M. and for Newspapers, Books, or Patterns 5 A.M. on the 8th April.

Further, late letters (but Letters only) ad-

dressed to the United Kingdom via

Maritime or to Singapore, may be

posted on board the Packet from 6.30

to 6.50 A.M. on payment of a late fee

of 48 cents each, in addition to the

postage, after which no Letters can be

received.

Sealed Boxes containing the correspondence

of Box Holders will be received at the

window set apart for the purpose, on

the East Side of the building.

All correspondence for places which pre-

payment is compulsory must be prepaid

in Hongkong Postage Stamps.

Insufficiently-stamped Letters addressed to

the United Kingdom will be sent on,

charged with a fine of One Shilling in

addition to the postage.

Letters posted after 5 A.M. on the 8th April

will not be forwarded unless the Late

Fee as well as the postage is prepaid.

Letters insufficiently stamped or unstamped

addressed to places to which they can-

not be forwarded unpaid, will be opened

and returned to the writers as early

as possible, but no guarantee can be

given that Letters, if posted after

9 P.M. on the 7th April, will be returned

until after the mail is closed.

Postage Stamps should be placed on the

upper right hand corner of the corre-

spondence, except in cases where they

may be used in payment of "Late Fees,"

when the Stamp or Stamps represent-

ing the late fee should be placed on the

lower left-hand corner.

All transactions in fractional parts of a Dol-

lar will be conducted in the Coin pre-

scribed by Ordinance 1, of 1864, and

the Proclamation of the 22nd January,

1864, and no other Coins, but those

thereto specified will either be received or

given in change as fractional parts of a

Dollar.

Payment for Postage Stamps must be made

in the current Dollars of the Colony or

Bank Notes.

F. W. MITCHELL,

Postmaster General.

General Post-Office,

Hongkong, March 25, 1868.

## NOTICES OF FIRMS.

## NOTICE.

FROM and after this date, Captain J. C.

SAUNDERS will undertake the business

of My Marine Surveying at this port.

H. J. DILING,

Marine Surveyor.

Fooshow, August 1, 1868.

## NOTICE.

WITH reference to the above, the

business hitherto carried on by

H. J. DILING, Esq. at Fooshow will be

conducted by the Undersigned.

J. C. SAUNDERS,

Chap. Min.

Papaya Anchorage.

Fooshow, August 1, 1868.

## NOTICE.

THE interest and responsibility of Mr.

W. A. STRICKON in our firm ceased

yesterday by lapse of time.

BOYD &amp; CO.

Amoy, January 1, 1868.

## NOTICE.

I HAVE established myself at this port as

General Commission Merchant, under

the style and firm of GIFFORD, F. PARKER

&amp; CO.

GIFFORD FORBES PARKER.

Saigon, December 20, 1867.

## NOTICE.

THE interest and responsibility of Mr.

W. C. VAN OORDT in our firm ceased

on the 1st January, 1868.

ROSMAN &amp; CO.

Hongkong, November 19, 1867.

## NOTICE.

I HAVE established myself as a Ge-

neral Commission Merchant under the

style or firm of VAN OORDT &amp; CO.

(Sd) W. C. VAN OORDT.

Yokohama, October 24, 1867.

## NOTICE.

M R RYLE HOLME has been admitt-

ed a partner in our Firm.

GLOVER &amp; CO.

Nagasaki

**Shipping.**  
FOR SAN FRANCISCO.  
The A British Ship  
"ELIZA,"  
1,378 Tons Register, SENOLEY,  
Master, will have quick des-  
patch as above.  
For Freight or Passage, apply to  
BOSMAN & Co.  
Hongkong, March 25, 1868.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER.  
The A French schooner  
"JOSEPHINE AMEDEE,"  
Capt. LAGARDE, of 3,300 piculs  
carrying capacity.  
Apply to  
P. & P. DE RODE FREILES.  
Hongkong, March 17, 1868.

**For Sale**

**NOTICE.**  
HONGKONG AND WHAMPOA DOCK  
COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SALE.  
THE Hulk CELESTIAL, as she now lies  
at Aberdeen, in good order, well  
found, and suitable for a floating store or  
residence.

For particulars, apply to  
JNO. S. LAPRAIK,  
Secretary.  
Hongkong, March 16, 1868.

DIETETIC BAEI, the new DIET, so  
highly recommended by the Faculty  
to those suffering from derangement of the  
Digestive Organs. Can be procured from  
GEO. GLASSE,  
The Victoria Dispensary  
Hongkong, December 10, 1867.

FOR SALE.  
THE desirable PROPERTY on Queen's  
Road, lately occupied by Messrs  
SMITH KENNEDY & Co.  
For further particulars, apply to  
SMITH, ARCHER & Co.  
Hongkong, September 2, 1867.

FOR SALE.  
100 Barrels PRIME PORK and 100  
barrels MESS BEEF.  
Apply to  
SMITH, ARCHER & Co.  
Hongkong, December 1, 1867.

FOR SALE.  
CHAMPAGNE in quarts and pints.  
Due de Montebello.  
Eugene Clicquot.  
De St. Marceaux & Co.  
HESSE & Co.  
Hongkong, February 17, 1868.

CASTOR OIL, in cases of twenty Gallons  
each, or in quantities to suit Purcha-  
sers.  
To be had at  
THE VICTORIA DISPENSARY.  
Hongkong, December 10, 1867.

THE New Patent Silicated Carbon FIL-  
TER, small enough to be carried in the  
Pocket. No traveller in the East should  
be without one.  
To be had at  
THE VICTORIA DISPENSARY.  
Hongkong, February 10, 1868.

FOR SALE.  
20,000 CUBIC FEET MANILA  
TIMBER, to arrive per  
French Barque "MARIA MORTON."  
Apply to  
REYNAAN BROTHERS & Co.  
Hongkong, February 20, 1868.

FOR SALE.  
PHOTOGRAPHIC APPARATUS, com-  
plete.  
MULLER & CLAUSSSEN.  
Hongkong, January 13, 1868.

FOR SALE.  
25 IRON Water TANKS, of 400 gallons  
each. Apply to  
REYNAAN BROTHERS & Co.  
Hongkong, February 3, 1868.

FOR SALE.  
R. W. W. Very Superior DRY  
SHERRY in 2 doz.  
V. S. D. S. cases.  
R. W. W. Superior DRY SHERRY  
S. P. S. in 2 doz. cases.  
Just received ex "THE THREE WISE."  
Apply to  
MORGAN, LAMBERT & Co.  
Hongkong, February 1, 1868.

FOR SALE.  
150 CASES Martinez' Aromatic BIT-  
TERS, superior quality.  
100 cases SHERRY.  
100 PORT.  
MULLER & CLAUSSSEN.  
Hongkong, January 13, 1868.

GOOD INVESTMENT FOR THE OPEN  
PORTS IN JAPAN.  
FOR SALE AT INVOICE COST.  
A GERMAN Printing Establishment,  
quite new, containing one Cylinder  
Press, made in Hamburg, and  
Press, a great quantity of Fan and hand-  
writing Types, and wrought iron cases, &c.  
completed in every respect. Delivery may  
be had at once. Invoice price \$2,000.  
For particulars, apply to  
C. A. SAINT, & Co.  
DE SOUZA, & Co.  
Hongkong, March 6, 1868.

FOR SALE.  
SUPERIOR Manila CIGARS, No. 2.  
"VOGEL," HAGEDORN & Co.  
Hongkong, February 20, 1868.

EX "CAERMARTHENSHIRE" AND  
"AVON."  
BASS BEER. Pints and Quarts.  
EDMUND R. HOLMES,  
Stag Hotel.  
Hongkong, February 13, 1868.

FOR SALE.  
M UNTZ'S Patent Yellow METAL  
SHEATHING, from 20 to 24 oz.,  
Composition NAILS, Brown Sheathing  
FELT.  
LAMMERT, ATKINSON & Co.  
Hongkong, February 22, 1868.

FOR SALE.  
Ex late Arrivals.  
PRIME California CHEESE.  
Do. Grana Do.  
Do. California BUTTER.  
100 barrels Prime Hamburg MESS PORK.  
Prime Westphalia HAMS, at  
LAMMERT, ATKINSON & Co.  
Hongkong, December 20, 1867.

**For Sale**

FOR SALE.  
Ex P. M. S. S. "CHINA."  
GENUINE Havana CIGARS in boxes of  
50 each.  
Henry Clay FLOR FINA.  
FLORE DE MATA Y GARCIA.  
REGALIA DE LA REINA.  
At very moderate Prices.  
VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co.  
Hongkong, February 20, 1868.

ROOFING AND SHEATHING FELT.  
INSTANTLY on hand for Sale by the  
Under-signed.

ROZARIO & Co.  
Hongkong, January 29, 1868.

EX MAIL STEAMER.  
YON SAUSAGES in best condition.  
CHEESE and HAMS.  
Assorted French CONFECTORY.  
Malgache RISINS in bottles and tins.  
ALMONDS in shells.  
Pecled ALMONDS in tins.  
ELEMEN FIGS in tins.  
PRUNES in bottle.  
Smoked Pomeranian GOOSEBREASTS,

at  
LAMMERT, ATKINSON & Co.  
Hongkong, December 20, 1867.

FOR SALE.  
A FEW cases of very superior SHERRY,  
just received ex "Chanel Queen."  
Superior Amontillado SHERRY  
V S A in 3 doz. cases.  
Superior Oloroso SHERRY in 3  
doz. cases.  
Extra Superfine SHERRY in 2  
doz. cases.  
Quarter-casks (caged) Superior  
Oloroso SHERRY.

Apply to  
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.  
Hongkong, January 27, 1868.

FOR SALE.  
EDNIE, PIESS & LOUBI's Fine As-  
sortment of PARFUMS.  
Composition NAILS.

DAWSON & Sons' BOOTS.  
For Sale, at greatly Reduced Prices, by  
JULES EUZIERE,  
Hair Dressing Room, Up-stairs.  
Hongkong, December 4, 1867.

FOR SALE BY THE UNDERSIGNED.  
H ARMONIUMS and other Musical  
INSTRUMENTS.  
Chrity Minstrel's SONGS, Pianoforte  
OPERS.  
VIOLIN and other STRINGS, &c., &c.  
INSTRUMENTS tuned and repaired  
C. WAGNER,  
28, Hollywood Road.  
Hongkong, August 2, 1867. 2a/6.

FOR SALE.  
MUNTZ' Yellow METAL, 20/28 oz. and  
NAILS.  
Apply to  
HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.  
Hongkong, June 14, 1867.

FOR SALE.  
A SMALL lot of Superior Old PORT  
WINE, Th. Cy. Sandeman, Oporto,  
Fine Dry MADEIRA,  
Fine CHAMPAGNE, COGNAC,  
Various Superior Hungarian WINES.  
Wm. PUSTAU & Co.  
Hongkong, August 6, 1867.

FOR SALE.  
BEG to announce that they are Selling  
Off their stocks of the undermentioned  
GOODS at Invoice prices, consisting of—  
Black Cloth Dress FROCK and Walking  
COATS.  
Melton and Angora Walking, Shooting  
and SAC COATS.

Melton and Witney YACHT JACKETS  
and OVER COATS.  
Alpaca and Merino COATS.  
Black Dress TROUSERS.  
Fancy BUCKSKIN, Angora and Tweed  
TROUSERS.

Alpaca and Merino TROUSERS.  
White and Colored Linen TROUSERS.  
Black Dress VESTS.  
Buckskin and Angora VESTS.  
Merino and Alpaca VESTS.  
White Marcella and Linen VESTS.  
Colored Linen VESTS.

A large lot of PIECE GOODS, comprising—  
Black and Blue Broad CLOTHS and  
DOESKINS.

MELTONS, BUCKSKINS, ANGOLAS,  
TWEEDS and FJANNELS, of  
this Season's Patterns.

Also a new assortment of HOSIERY  
and SHIRTS of—  
LONG CLOTH, with Linen FRONTS, &c.  
Silk and Wool SHIRTS.

Merino, Cotton, Lambswool and Fannel  
DRAWERS and UNDER-VESTS.

Merino, Cotton and Lambwool  
HALF HOSE.

LADIES' COTTON HOSE.  
Dad's Kid and Darning GLOVES.

COLLARS, SCARFS, TIES, Choker  
BELTS and Cambrie HA'DKERCHERS.

Christy's Silk, Shell and Felt HATS,  
in the newest Shape.

Dawson's BOOTS and SHOES.

PERFUMERY, fancy SOAPS.

And a great variety of other GOODS.

MULLER and CLAUSSSEN,  
Queen's Road.

Hongkong, February 6, 1868.

FOR SALE.  
YOUNG METAL and NAILS, 15  
23 oz.

Superior CLARET, ST. PIERRE 1852,  
Superior CHAMPAGNE, H. PIPER &  
Co., carte blanche.

SPRITS OF WINE, in Boxes of 1 doz.  
Bottles.  
RAYNAL & Co.  
Hongkong, October 1, 1868. 100-68

FOR SALE.

STEAM TO SWATOW, AMOY & FOOCHEW.  
THE P. & O. N. Co.'s Steam-ship  
"FORMOSA,"

will leave for the above places at 7 A.M. on  
WEDNESDAY, the 1st April.

W. MACAULAY,  
Superintendent,  
Hongkong, March 27, 1868. Imp.

BANKRUPTCY.

N OTIOE is hereby given that a second  
Meeting of Creditors of the Estate of  
Messrs HAGES DA SILVA & Co. of Takao  
and Tamshui, who were adjudged Bankrupts  
on the 1st September, 1867, will be held at  
this Office on the 23rd day of April, 1868,  
for the Bankrupts to pass their last examination  
and make application for discharge.  
At the same time a statement of the whole  
Estate of the Bankrupts as then ascertained  
will be submitted, and all the receipts  
and expenses, and any Creditor who has  
proved such statement. Creditors  
who have not already proved their  
debts must come prepared to do so, or they  
will be excluded the benefit of the first  
dividend, which will then be declared.

G. JAMESON,  
Acting Prussian Consul.

Prussian Consul.

TOKIO, Formosa, March 8, 1868.

**For Sale.**

GRAY ARAB HORSE FOR SALE.  
FOURTEEN Hands and upwards, quiet  
to ride or drive, and carries a Lady  
well; age under 7 years. Price very mod-  
erate.

Apply by Letter to "X. Y." Office of

this Paper.

Hongkong, February 4, 1868.

THURSDAY NEXT,

The 2nd proximo, at half past eight

o'clock precisely.

Non Subscribers may obtain Tickets from

MESSRS LAMBERT, ATKINSON & Co., Messrs

CHARLES GAUFF & Co., Club LUSITANO and

at the door of the Theatre on the night of

the performance.

PRICES—

Boxes to hold six persons, \$15.

Each Seat, \$2.

A. L. S. DEL AGUILA,

Hon. Secretary.

Hongkong, March 27, 1868. 2a/6

THE CHINA MAGAZINE.

A WEEKLY MISCELLANY, 24PP. IMPERIAL 8VO.

Illustrated with Photographs.

Conducted by G. LANGDON DAVIES,

Published for the Proprietor by NORONHA

& Sons, Government Printers,

HONGKONG.

Shanghai: A. H. CARVALHO;

London: W. AILAN & Co.;

Paris: C. BORRANI.

By any of whom subscribers' names will

be received.

Delivered Carriage free to Subscribers only.

QUARTERLY SUBSCRIPTION:

In China, the Straits, Saigon, Manila

and Bangkok, \$7.50.

In Great Britain, £2.00.

In France, Fcs. 50.

No. II, March 14, 1868.

CONTENTS.

YUK NOO, a Romance of 1,600 Years

ago. Chapters II. and III.

A TRIP TO JAPAN.

WAR.

EUROPEAN LIFE IN HONGKONG.

A FRIEND OF HER BROTHER, a Novella.

Chapter I.

CHOW CHOW.

Illustrations.

GROUP OF BUILDINGS IN VICTORIA, HONG-

KONG.

THE CATHEDRAL, MACAO.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE, MACAO.

Hongkong, March 19, 1868.

GREAT SACRIFICES!!!

vertisements.

OK COMPANY OF  
LAMPOA, LIMITED.  
S are requested to take  
Fourth CALL of Two  
made in two Instal-  
ments, each per  
which will fall due on the  
second on the 30th  
will be payable at the  
and Shanghai Banking  
Road, Hongkong,  
the payment thereof will  
be twelve per cent  
charged after the above

ward of Directors,  
J. B. ENDICOTT,  
Secretary,  
14, 1868.

SHANGHAI  
Cargo for Yokohama,  
Co.'s Steam-ship  
INGEN,  
one place at 1 P.M., on  
instant.

W. MACAULAY,  
Superintendent,  
25, 1868. 30ma

SALE.  
THE 25 ALMACK PLACE  
of Eighty-three feet  
Gage Streets, and of  
ninety-nine feet on ABER-  
deen a superficial area  
reft. Annual Ground  
olars, apply to  
LIVINGSTON & Co.  
ary 24, 1864.

## NOTIFICATIONS.

at 3 p.m., To-morrow,  
at 3 p.m. To-morrow,  
at 5 p.m., Saturday,  
BOMBAY.—  
"SURY," at 5 p.m.,  
Saturday, the 23rd inst.

& SYDNEY.—  
"D," on Monday next,  
at 11 A.M.

DESPATCH.  
Ocean, at 4 p.m., To-  
stant.  
Minerva, at 4 p.m.,  
instant.  
Bombay.—Per *Shafsat*,  
the 29th instant.  
Sydney.—Per *Onward*,  
30th inst.

## SHIPPING.

CARED.

RTUBES.  
Whampoa,  
for Singapore,  
for Whampoa,  
Saigon.  
S. Tamar, for Yoko-

O. S. S. Benares,  
Bombay,—  
alwa Opium.  
ton.  
ulalwood.  
Ivory.  
ngapore,—  
nara Opium.  
Sindries.

ASSED ANJER.  
from Whampoa to Lon-  
Fleming, from Hong-  
i, Africa, from Macao  
upper, from Macao to  
al Daden, from Lang-  
Homer, from Shanghai  
Albert, from Foochow to  
Brigton; from Shang-  
i, Su-bris, from Amoy  
Teresa, from Macao to  
one, from Foochow to  
McQueen, from Lou-  
Avon, from Macao to  
Smit, from Foo-  
Mar. 1, Gustaf Adolf,  
Falmouth; 1, Shakes-  
to New York; 3, Su-  
Bordeaux to Yokoh-

NO. 7 OF  
PAPERS ON CHINA  
IS NOW READY.

THE Contents embrace articles from the  
Hawke Times, Friend of India, Supreme  
Court and Consular Gazette, China  
Mail and Shanghai Register. The articles  
are as follow:—

The Study of Chinese,  
Trans-Himalayan Explorations.  
The Romance of Great Tibet.  
State of Agriculture around Nankin.  
Notes on Chinese Literature.  
Doing Honor to a popular Governor.  
Native and Foreign Merchants.  
The Rival Missions.  
Chinese Life at Shanghai.  
Chinese Odds and Ends.

## CONSULAT DE FRANCE.

SAMEDI 28 Mars, un Service Funèbre  
sera célébré en l'Eglise Catholique, à 7  
heures 30 précises du matin, pour l'Officier et  
les Matelots, de la Corvette le *Duplex*,  
assassiné dans la baie de Higoo, le 8 cour-

rant. *Le Consul de France*,  
HENRY DU CHESENE,  
Hongkong, 26 March 1868. 28ma

BIRTHS.

At the Cliffs, Hongkong, on the 27th  
instant, the Wife of W. STANLEY ADAMS,  
Esq., M.D., of a Son, still born.

At Swatow, on Friday, 20th March, the  
Wife of Wm. Gandy, M.D., Medical Mis-  
sionary, Swatow, of a Son.

## THE CHINA MAIL.

HONGKONG, FRIDAY, MARCH 27, 1868.

## THE SOUTH SIDE.

A GOOD deal has been said and written  
about the sanitary advantages which  
would result to colonists if the south  
side of the island could be made a place  
of common resort. The reason that no  
one has as yet "made a beginning" is  
pretty obvious, it being simply that every  
one is disinclined to exile himself, even  
for a weekly 24 hours, from his friends  
and acquaintances. Were there any like  
concerted action headed by a few men of  
social standing, we have but little doubt  
that a few months would see quite a  
thriving settlement "over the hills." But—very naturally—no one likes to  
take the initiative in laying out money  
upon what may turn out to be a mere  
hermitage with nothing save the cool  
breeze to recommend it. In default of  
more exciting topics at the present moment, it is quite worth while to review  
some of the suggestions which have from  
time to time been made towards trans-  
forming the now silent south side into a  
cheerful settlement for the many desirous  
of occasionally going "out of town." Most people are anxious to find some  
legitimate means of change from Saturday  
to Monday, but nothing as yet provided  
quite meets their wants. Take, for instance, Kowloon. Many who are not  
aquatic in taste object to the preliminary  
passage across the water and the certainty  
that it must be recrossed before they can regain their homes. A storm  
may delay them in a not very interesting  
neighbourhood, while the harbor being a  
strait there is no means of getting back, however urgent the necessity, except by  
facing the elements. His Excellency  
has done much to encourage visits to the  
Kowloon side by the erection of a bungalow,  
but we cannot help wishing that he had  
afforded a similar countenance to our  
neglected "south side." What is  
wanted is some one who will make a  
beginning, and by whom can this more  
effectually be done than by the government? Apart however from this considera-  
tion there are other suggestions which  
have reached us which we will endeavour  
to place before our readers in a comprehensive form.

The first is that some party or parties,  
gifted with a fair share of dollars and a  
moderate amount of faith, should erect,  
at the most eligible point between  
Stanley and Aberdeen, an unpretentious  
but commodious bungalow which should  
contain a public room and some four or  
five private rooms for the convenience of  
visitors—the person in charge being able  
to supply wines, stores at reasonable  
rates. A bar for "single drinks" might  
or might not be added as found convenient,  
but the characteristic of the establishment  
should be rather that of a picnic  
house than of a liquor store. There are  
many who believe that such a house  
which might be constructed at small outlay  
would, in the long run, pay handsomely. To it might be added grounds  
of as large extent as possible, in which  
nature might be a little aided, by the  
erection of summer houses and seats, but  
in the main left undisturbed. This  
finishes the first suggestion.

The second and by no means unimportant proposal is that a tramway be laid down from the Central Praya to Stanley. Were such an establishment as that we have described really started, the  
government might fairly be presumed to  
lender some assistance and so lighten the  
expense to its projectors; the motto to be  
a substitute so comfortable and speedy  
for the ever-jumping chair would find  
universal favor and materially raise the  
value of the land in the vicinity of the  
other side. The sanguine projector of  
this tramway, however, does not rest  
here. He assumes that in process of  
time it would become fashionable to have  
country houses exposed to the pure sea-  
breeze sweep of the S.E. monsoons, and  
away from the perturbed city during the  
summer months. A telegraph along the

line of tramway would therefore become  
a necessity, whereby the *taipan* could, in  
cases of need, transmit instantaneous  
orders to his clerks who were undergoing  
the roasting process in town. We are  
not quite sanguine about the said tele-  
graph—unless indeed the government  
aided or bore the cost primarily. But  
the Bungalow and horse tramway seem  
feasible. Whether other people will think  
so we can't say, but may be permitted to  
hope they will.

## LOCAL.

We would again remind our readers that  
the first performance of the company called  
the Great World Circus taken place this  
evening. In the words of the Manager of  
the troupe, we will leave the company to  
succeed or fail according to its own merits,  
remembering only that the first opportunity of  
so judging it is given this evening.

Our report of the case *Bul. v. Volkmann*,  
heard in the Summary Court on the 24th,  
is deficient so far as relates to the result  
which was in favor of the defendant. The  
report states that the case was adjourned;  
and so it was, for two hours, for the pro-  
duction of witnesses, who disproved the  
plaintiff's statement, and therefore the  
judgment went for defendant.

The following latest telegrams have been  
received by the *Beaureves*:—

Bombay, 7th March.—Latest news is to  
the effect that Sir Robert Napier had arrived  
at Mahat Whiloo on the 18th February, and  
intended to proceed on the 19th. The  
first portion of the Advance Brigade left  
for Antalo on the 11th; the last on the  
17th. Major Grant returned on the 8th,  
and the Chief Kassai promised every support.  
Information has been received from  
Magdala that the prisoners were all well  
—the leg-totoms of the prisoners had been  
removed and bandages substituted. No  
information had been received as to what  
course Theodore intended to pursue. (Colonel  
Phlays or Theodore) was making  
endeavours to complete the road to Magdala  
which it was expected to reach by the end  
of February. It was reported that Men-  
elik had advanced to Magdala.

London, 29th February.—The Revd. Mr  
Speke has been discovered in Cornwall, dis-  
guised as a drover.

A CORRESPONDENT of the Ceylon *Observer*  
informs us that "the new Military Barracks  
that were being erected at Galle, have col-  
lapsed and injured several of the labourers  
—one severely." The London *Gazette* no-  
tices the following appointments—Ceylon  
Rifle Regiment—Staff-Surgeon Theodore  
Gordon Bone, M.D., to be Surgeon, vice  
Surgeon-Major Henry Lionel Cowen, ap-  
pointed to the Staff, Surgeon-Major Henry  
Lionel Cowen, from the Ceylon Rifle Reg-  
iment, to be Staff-Surgeon-Major, vice Staff  
Surgeon Theodore Gordon Bone, M.D., ap-  
pointed to the Ceylon Rifle Regiment.

This wreck of the English barque *Sandring-  
ham*, lying in Gappur Straits, has been sold  
at auction for francs 2225. The *Constance* (Dutch)  
has been condemned at Sourabaya  
and sold for francs 9150.

The *Ceylon Observer* of March 8th indulges  
in a reasonable growl as follows:—Our  
readers will hardly credit what we are now  
going to relate—but unhappily we have it  
on authority which places it beyond a  
doubt, and it is only too true. The  
Government either have taken away or are  
about to take away from the Tudor Com-  
pany, the Ice Vault placed at their disposal  
in Galle, and as the result the Company  
threaten to send on to Madras the ship  
which is expected to arrive with the  
Ice cargo in the course of a few days.  
While the Governor and the members of  
the Executive are enjoying the cool air of  
Newera Ella, they can of course afford to  
desire the requirements of the Tudor  
Company; but those residents who are  
doomed to labor on in Colombo during the  
treacherous weather, cannot share their feelings,  
and can only relieve themselves by reviving  
a policy which is essentially foolish. If we  
are left entirely dependent on the ice  
machine we shall be very badly off. The  
Company is reported to be short of either,  
and unless a great change has come over  
the management of the machinery, the  
hope of obtaining a regular and constant  
supply of ice are very small. We therefore  
trust that our paternal Government will  
see the necessity of letting the Galle Ice  
Vault remain as it is.

We published a telegram the other day  
from Bombay announcing the death of  
Colonel Dunn in Abyssinia. For the  
following particulars, we are indebted to the  
*Bombay Gazette*:—Intelligence was received  
from Annesley Bay by the *England* on  
Sunday, 16th February, of the death of  
Colonel Alexander Roberts Dunn, who was  
in the command of the 33rd Regiment. From  
the account we have heard it appears that  
Colonel Dunn, when out shooting near  
Senafo, was taking a drink and leaning  
forward in doing so, when his gun, which  
he was holding in front of him, discharged  
accidentally, and mortally wounded him.  
By this sad event the Presidency loses a  
gallant and much esteemed officer. Colonel  
Dunn served in the Crimea, in particular  
at Balaklava, as a Cornet the 11th  
Hussars, and was chosen by his regiment  
to receive the Victoria Cross, with which  
he was accordingly decorated. He afterwards  
raised the 100th Regiment at his  
own expense, and on this account was pro-  
moted to the position of Major, without  
having passed through the grades of Lieutenant  
and Captain. At the time of his  
death, we believe, he was about 33 or 34  
years of age.

WE published the other day from  
Bombay announcing the death of  
Colonel Dunn in Abyssinia. For the  
following particulars, we are indebted to the  
*Bombay Gazette*:—Intelligence was received  
from Annesley Bay by the *England* on  
Sunday, 16th February, of the death of  
Colonel Alexander Roberts Dunn, who was  
in the command of the 33rd Regiment. From  
the account we have heard it appears that  
Colonel Dunn, when out shooting near  
Senafo, was taking a drink and leaning  
forward in doing so, when his gun, which  
he was holding in front of him, discharged  
accidentally, and mortally wounded him.  
By this sad event the Presidency loses a  
gallant and much esteemed officer. Colonel  
Dunn served in the Crimea, in particular  
at Balaklava, as a Cornet the 11th  
Hussars, and was chosen by his regiment  
to receive the Victoria Cross, with which  
he was accordingly decorated. He afterwards  
raised the 100th Regiment at his  
own expense, and on this account was pro-  
moted to the position of Major, without  
having passed through the grades of Lieutenant  
and Captain. At the time of his  
death, we believe, he was about 33 or 34  
years of age.

## SUPREME COURT.

## IN ADMIRALTY.

(Before the Hon. the Chief Justice.)

IN THE MATTER OF THE "EASTWARD."  
Ho. H. H. FREIGHT AND CARGO.

March 27th, 1868.

The hearing of this case was resumed  
this morning, when Mr. Pollard continued  
his argument by saying that the contract was  
to "take in tow," and that, as there was  
nothing whatever to change the character  
of the service, it therefore was clear  
that the service was towage and not  
salvage. According to the case of the  
*Carl*, it was enough for him to have a  
coherent case as a whole. The learned  
counsel then drew attention to the circum-  
stances which transpired at the agreement  
to tow between the two captains, and gave  
as his opinion that there was nothing at  
first contemplated by either captain beyond  
towage service; while the fact of the said  
captains and others employed in yachts re-

liefing each other for alternate periods of  
days, during which they are supposed to  
rest and wash themselves and their clothes.  
Formerly wages and salaries were paid at  
the recurrence of these periods. The first  
and fifteenth days of each month, marked  
by the fullness, or absence, of the moon,  
are called *sob* and *way*. These are the  
days which regulate worship, and the setting  
of accounts, and are analogous to the  
weekly recurrence of the Sabbath, which  
furnishes so admirable a provision for rest,  
and determines the closing up of many  
business reckonings. The division of the  
Chinese calendar into twenty-four periods  
or solar terms, by the eight "joints" and  
sixteen "breaths," of fifteen or sixteen  
days each, has been alluded to in a pre-  
vious number.

the latter is aware it belongs to another  
known person. According to German law  
this would however be called *Fund-Diebstahl* (concealment of a thing found with intent  
to defraud its owner) and is subject to  
criminal punishment.

Will international law take the same view  
of this case as the English Court?

We trust our authorities will succeed in  
protecting the interests of their subjects,  
and assist them in recovering their property.

Shanghai is a Chinese port, and the English  
Court ought clearly to have left the  
adjudication of the case to the German  
authorities.

## NIOBAR ISLANDS.

(*Singapore Free Press*.)

There can scarcely exist a doubt that  
a very essential service was done to the  
progress of Commercial prosperity, and  
Navigation in general, by the invasion of  
the Nicobar Islands, and the well merited  
punishment inflicted on the detestable  
gangs of pirates there established, for so  
long a series of years, as they must necessarily  
have been. Would it not be advisable  
that so smart a punishment should be  
as promptly as possible followed by a further  
search through the group during more  
favourable weather, when by occasionally  
setting fire to the bush to windward, the  
pirate bands could be unmasked, and  
brought to book more universally for their  
past misdeeds, and some security obtained  
for their better behaviour for the future.  
Unless something in the above line be  
accomplished, they will certainly recover from  
the shock of the late punishment they re-  
ceived, and once more revert to their  
original course of piracy, of the worst and  
most destructive description. For, how  
lengthened a time they may have carried on  
their nefarious transactions, cannot of course  
accurately be formed of how many vessels, or  
human beings, have fallen victims to their  
foul rapacity; suffice it to say that it will  
always be a feather in the cap of the present  
government of the Straits settlements, to  
have taken the lead in prompt punishment  
(which no quibbling can evade) of such a gang of unmitigated scoundrels.  
From all accounts the soil of the islands  
appears to be promising in an agricultural  
point of view, and settlements judiciously  
placed, and liberally governed, would no  
doubt result very creditably to all concerned.  
But first of all, as a preliminary pro-  
ceeding, the remaining inhabitants must  
be vigorously hunted up, smoked out, and  
effectually brought to their bearings; or  
most assuredly they will derive more  
delight out of defeat, and resort to their  
old line of piracy and murder with  
vindictive determination. A cruiser or two  
in the neighbourhood merely, will not  
suffice; the different docks of pirate  
leaders, tracked to their lairs, must be smoked  
out, and effectually subdued, to effectively  
remedy the evil. The said group of islands,  
in place of being the resort of lawless, and  
inflamous pirates, might possibly be made  
the abodes of peace, and fruitfulness; and  
afford a refuge in due time of need to the  
mariner and the merchantman. The har-  
bours from all accounts are some of them  
fine, and commodious beyond description,  
and should be immediately made safe to  
all intents and purposes for any vessels  
which may have occasion to touch there,  
or to approach the islands in crossing the  
neighboring seas.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

A DIFFICULT CASE.—A curious case, in  
which a man is claimed by a woman as her  
husband, has just been heard in one of the  
American Courts. It is thus referred to by  
the *New York Times*:—The woman  
brought evidence to show that he had married  
her ten years ago, that he had recognized  
her as his wife, and that his name was  
Petersen. He admitted his name, but denied  
the other charges. Proof was  
brought that he was not the same Petersen  
as the other. And on this point the testimony  
was really extraordinary—witnesses  
on one side swore to circumstances that  
were utterly contradictory of those sworn  
to by the other; till finally there seemed  
no explanation other than that it was a case  
of mistaken identity. For example, he was  
recognized as the veritable individual who  
married her in 1857 by certain marks on  
his person; but he showed conclusively  
that these very marks did not exist on his  
body till seven years after the alleged  
marriage, when they were produced by a  
surgical operation. She brought proof that  
he lived with her in one place at the time  
he proved he lived a thousand miles away  
from her. And so on through this remarkable  
and complicated trial. Now, though  
on ordinary principles, as ordinarily ap-  
plied, we might suppose that the plaintiff's  
allegations and evidence would have been  
considered far more than sufficient to con-  
demn and compel the man to accept and  
recognize her as his wife, he was discharged  
from custody, and she departed without a  
husband.

WAR AND ITS INFLUENCES UPON THE  
POPULATION.—We are really not surprised  
that the French Chamber became alarmed  
at the prospective effect which Marshal  
Niel's proposals for reorganizing the French  
army might have on the progress of popula-  
tion. The amendment allowing 600 soldiers  
to marry after the sixth year of service was  
carried by an enormous majority

A FISH EXTRAORDINARY.  
The *Courier de Saigon* of the 20th February last, "the Journal Officiel de la Cochinchine Francaise," publishes with the utmost gravity, the following extraordinary tale of the a big fish, "very like a whale," which we (*St. Louis Times*) reproduce for the benefit and gratification of all lovers of the marvelous, the confusion of all sceptics, and for the attention and study of all naturalists. We translate from the *Courier* as follows:—

"In 1862 an Annamite, insensible and covered with wounds, was found on the sandy beach of Caugion. When he recovered his senses he related that he was a passenger on board a bark which had been taken and piloted by pirates; that the crew had been murdered and thrown overboard—but that he had been only wounded, and had himself sustained on the water by an enormous fish, which bore him gently to the shore. He asserted that he had a good look at his mysterious preserver, which slowly moved away after having placed him in safety.

In 1865 there was communicated to us the story of a native who had been saved from death by a gigantic fish, and we then published his statement word for word. In a work called the "Gia dinh thong chi," which describes the six provinces of lower Cochinchina we read:—"This fish (the Ca-Voi) has a naturally sweet disposition and loves to help man. Fishermen are in habit of calling him to them in order to drive other fish into their nets. If any junk or bark comes to grief on the high seas, this fish often rushes to the assistance of the shipwrecked crew and carries them safely ashore. Hence the fisherman worship the animal. The Emperor himself (Giadong) has conferred on him the official title of General-in-Chief of the South Seas. He owed this title to him who is truly the guardian soul of our South Seas which alone are gifted with such a remarkable animal."

To-day (20th February 1868) we have been favored with the following extract from a report addressed to the Direction of the interior from Pulo Condor. "I have the honor to inform you, that on the 9th January, at half-past nine in the morning, an Annamite, unknown on the island, presented himself stark naked, before Corporal Bodet, stationed in the village of Cohong, and stated, that he had been one of the crew of a junk which had been shipwrecked, two days before, about two kilometers from the beach north of the Cohong hills. The Corporal sent the man to me in charge of a poun. His story is as follows:—

"My name is Nguyen Van-bien. I am 31 years old, a native of Phu-yen. Lately I have lived in the village of Ny-tanh near Bakia. The name of the master of the junk was Ha-van Kien, and the crew consisted of four men, Tran-van-xun, Le-vanthin, Ngu-yen Van-kho, and myself. We were all five from the same village. We sailed from Phu-yen at 3 o'clock in the afternoon on the 8th January, bound for Saigon with a cargo of mats, oil, silk, rosin, muoc-nam, and salt-fish. The same evening about midnight in a violent squall we lost our rudder. The sea was too high and the night was too dark to leave us any chance of recovering it. Being from that time without any means of steering the vessel we were completely at the mercy of the wind and currents; which for nine days carried us in the direction of Pulo Condor. On the 17th instant, at noon, when in sight of the northern shores of this island, we discovered that the junk was making much water and in danger of sinking. Every effort made to keep the water out was of no avail. It was decided to abandon her and endeavor to make land, which did not look far away, in the small boat. An hour after our leaving the junk, we saw her go down, and about 2 o'clock in the afternoon our boat was upset and sank also. While trying, by swimming, to reach the shore, and perceptibly nearing it—the captain and my three comrades got exhausted and were drowned. Some were seized by sharks. As for me (added he) wearied with fatigue and unable to move, after having swum more than half-an-hour I was thinking my last hour had come, when a fish took me on his back and piloted me ashore, after which he stood away to sea without saying a word to me. After wandering about the hills I managed to reach the village of Copong on the morning of the 19th."

Such is the tale of Nguyen Van-bien. I should add that the man when he presented himself before me, appeared to have undergone great hardships—he was starving. I have supplied him with every necessary, including a suit of prison clothing. I will send him to Saigon by first opportunity to the Direction of the Interior, in order that he may be identified and, that the families of the shipwrecked dead may learn their fate."

A gentleman who knows the country well has kindly made some enquiries regarding the above story, from the Annamite Mandarins who embarked on the board the *Ville de Hué* and has sent us the following communication to the result:

Sir:—At your desire I have spoken to the Mandarins of Hué about the great fish which saved the poor sailor of Phu-yen who was thrown on the coast of Pulo Condor and recovered by Captain B.—. The Mandarins did not consider the fact extraordinary and they told me that this great fish—which is as big as a small mountain, and has a hole in the nose of the neck to spout out water—has been well known for ages on the sea-coast, that he is held in the greatest veneration on account of his solitude in saving shipwrecked crews, that he is looked upon as a good genius, and that joss-houses have everywhere been erected in his honor under the name of *Doi nguy, oai nguy*. This whale or spouting fish appears on the east coast of the kingdom in the 4th and 5th months—the season of the arrival of certain shoals of fish of which *ngu* is manufactured, and of which he is the harbinger. Those who see him first regard it as a most favorable omen, and feel confident of having the most successful hauls of fish in that year.

I have heard these whales talked of a score of years ago at Tongking in the great bay of On-hung, which is full of these waters. There I have been told the story of Gin-long who was raved from drowning by one of them, and a number of other similar narratives. I have heard also that the Mandarins strictly forbade their being killed, and when one was found dead on the shore they ordered the whole district to give it a solemn funeral and a sumptuous burying place. In fact, a little time after, one of these whales—having got stranded on the sandbanks between the provinces of Xe-thau and Xu-ting—considerable contributions were exacted from the population of the department, for the purchase of nets, bands, gold and silver paper, wax, incense, liters, and every thing necessary for a good feast. An enormous ditch was dug—the Mandarins

came with their parasols and a great following to make sacrifices and to live for several days at the public expense. In short, there was an imposing ceremony by which the leading men profited to put a portion of the contributions in their own pockets as customary—the mandarins took advantage of the event to satisfy their appetites, while the good genius, the whale, changed his element to take his reward repose in the sandy-grave chosen by the soothsayers and magicians of the whole province, gathered together to get their share of the good things going.

The population, with reason, make great complaints of this mode of proceeding, and consequently they never mention the name of the fish and make it disappear when that is possible. They are also in the habit of preventing any one talking about it, in order to avoid the vexatious exactions of too demonstrative Mandarin piety. This is done also when they wish to extract from these whales shells which they furnish in great quantity and which is held in high estimation in the country.

On our arrival in Saigon, we saw at Cape St. James several pagodas built in honor of this fish, and at the bay of Coctina there was an image of it covered over with curtains and carpets in the pagoda of the village. This image was 5 to 6 metres long by 4 to 5 broad. At Saigon there are several temples named after the *Chau Ong* or the whale.

It would be interesting to know if this great fish so much worshipped on the Annamite Coast, saved shipwrecked men by instinct or if the fact of sometimes saving a man is a happy accident. On this pointing Mandarin, after having told me that the natives attributed it to instinct, and hence their great veneration for the animal, added that in shipwrecks, the fish threw ashore not only men, but also the debris of vessels; that as it often floated between wind and water, as it were, they attained his back pushed on by the current, and that then the fish, being asleep drifted near the shore and feeling resistance either from rocks or the shallow water, began to spout and diving disappeared into deep water. It was only then that people discovered they had been saved by the fish. The mandarin related that on one occasion a large vessel was suddenly stopped in her course without any shock being experienced or any apparent cause, and continued immovable. On divers going down to discover what detained the vessel they found an enormous mass that appeared to them very extraordinary, being soft and pulpy. Nearing a prominent part of the mass which bore some resemblance to a head they began to prick what looked like some organ and immediately the animal dived, allowing the ship to proceed on her voyage."

This superstition if it forms part of the beliefs of the natives of Cochinchina is not imbued with a touching feeling confidence in the providential assistance which the sailor sometimes meets in the midst of the perils of the sea. It recalls to recollection, the most poetical of the old legends of India or of antique mythology, and does honor to the smiling imagination of a people who love to associate with their own life all the beings which surround them."

*Courrier de Saigon*, 29th Feb.

LORD WILLOUGHBY D'ERESBY.

(*Saturday Review*, Feb. 8.)

When a glaring and offensive case of aristocratic profligacy and folly comes to light, the natural reflection is, not upon the impiety of the conduct, but upon the amazing stupidity of the man in fault. Here is Lord Willochby d'Eresby, for example. The very name is a rich and uncouth one. It rolls round the mouth, and smacks of all sorts of noble associations. It carries one back to the Roll of Battle Abbey, to crusading and feudalities, Norman blood, and the proud lineage of a hundred baron bold, ancestral portico-galleries, and long lines of olive-leaf and beauty. It may be very unphilosophical, but it is in human as well as in Yankee nature to revere a Lord of this sort. It is a cynical view of life which sets down the respect paid to an ancient title as more flunkies. We all have our share in our Horatius or De Vere's or Perseus. The men who represent these things—for they are something more than mere names—belong to us. They are public property; they go to make up part of ourselves. They represent to us much of our national life and history and character, and in a high sense they embody something more than a sentiment. It is because English noblemen feel this, and only just as long as they feel it, that they contrive for the most part to remain where they ought to be—in the first rank of civilization, property, and, above all, of common sense.

Shameless dolefulness may be, or rather is, too strong a phrase for invertebrates with which to brand Mr. Willochby's early connection with the Countess of Altegrave, though a man of twenty-six years of age, openly carrying on adulterous intercourses, can scarcely avail himself of the excuse of youthful levity. Like the citizen immortalized by Gower, Mr. Willochby, though bent on pleasure, displayed early in life that frigid mind which in his ripe and senescent days has permitted him to appear as defendant in the "extraordinary case" which was tried at Westminster last Saturday. He not only took another man's wife, but took her, as she says, with the pleasant incrimination of ready money, plate, and jewels. The lady, Mr. Willochby's wife by his child, seems so far to have retrieved all that was retrievable in her position as to have been visited by the Willochby family. She was from all that appears, a faithful partner, a dutiful mother, an affectionate nurse, and for many years it seems that these qualities were recognized by her paramour. He made a will in her favor, and did what he could to secure the Countess a provision from his father's, Lord Willochby's, generosity. Time went on, and the meaner vices of age succeeded to the hot passions of early manhood. The Countess lost her youth, and the charms of a raving madam prevailed, it seems, over the waning attractions of the mistress. It was not till Mr. Willochby openly insulted the mother of his daughter, and outraged the decencies of his own position towards that daughter, ignorant that her parents were other than man and wife, by carrying on a liaison with his servant, that he discovered that the Countess had not real ownership in the goods and furniture and plate which he had long used, and had repeatedly treated as the lady's own property. Succeeding to the family title, Mr. now Lord, Willochby, by not only dismissed the mistress with whom he had lived for sixteen or seventeen years, without making any provision for her, but sold her property, left her to pay her own debts, and turned her on the world without a sixpence. Mr. Willochby, in the days of his youth and poverty, when

he could permit the woman whom he had seduced, and who had the substantial attractions of money and goods, to pay his tailor's bill, was a very affectionate gentleman, and appears to have been actuated by generosity, or at least by honour; but Lord Willochby d'Eresby, Hereditary Grand Chamberlain of England, with "Lucy Ward in my mind," and an estate of between 70,000/- and 80,000/- a year, selling his faithful partner's chairs and tables, is, what we will not say, if we may not, with Junius, quite fit as an instance of shameless depravity of heart—but "what are we to think of his understanding?"

When the mind of man turns descendant becomes rich towards the middle of life, one of the first respectable virtues which he acquires is a reverent estimate of his money. Lord Willochby is by no means the first person who, when he comes to balance accounts with his youthful levities, finds it to his painful duty to punish the partner of his pleasant views. This may be a duty, but it is one which requires a very austere temper, and an exalted estimate of that morality which, zealous though tardy, converts to propriety sometimes exaggerate; as, for example, when a repeat prodigal acts upon its sternest so rigorously as to meet in a suit of law the woman who has passed her best days as his wife, rather than give her the troupe of two or three hundred pounds worth of spoons and forks to which she thinks herself entitled. Lord Willochby not only does this, but conveys written instructions to his legal advisers not to compromise or to settle the suit on any terms. He goes even further. The hesitating advocate engaged in his behalf is expressly instructed to take every advantage, every means and contemptible advantage, which the technical astuteness of subordinates can detect, to defeat the woman who had lived to know that the protection of the Lord Grand Chamberlain had come to mean. He went even further than this, and it must have been only from himself that the suggestion emanated that his own daughter might perhaps be convicted of being the doubtful offspring of nobody knows who. That is to say, Lord Willochby, acting on his own knowledge of the fitness of things—for we cannot even suppose that any lawyer's clerk is responsible for suggesting such a course of folly—had the insidious baseness to plead that he had lived with a married woman, but that, adulteress as she was, his paramour had no legal standing, no property, and no right to sue or be sued. The course adopted by his Lordship, illustrating the axiom that when a man is his own lawyer he has a fool for his client, has, however, its value when we think what comes of it. After all, in compulsory defense to the indignant appeal of the Lord Chief Justice and to the just reluctance of his legal representatives, Lord Willochby has been compelled to do what common sense as well as common decency and honour ought to have prompted him, and would have prompted any other man in England, to do long ago. He has been forced to accept a reference, and he goes into it with his ease, if he has any, weakened his character, if anything remains of it, tarnished, and in the end he will probably be mulcted in twice as much money as would a few months ago have saved all this disgraceful exposure. He has washed his very dirty linen in public, and it returns blacker than ever upon his hands; and, what is much more disgraceful, some of the nasty stains are scattered over the order which this great Lord has done his utmost, in his very worthless person, to disgrace.

THE RUINED TEMPLES OF CAMBODIA.

(*Illustrated London News*, Feb. 1, 1868.)

For architectural monuments of a remote antiquity in Asia are more curious than the ruined temples of Cambodia, adjoining Siam. The once extensive and powerful kingdom of Cambodia, Khmer or Khamain, is situated between Siam and Cochinchina, and from its southern extremity, "in the Gulf of Siam, extends between 104deg. and 105deg. N. lat. and from 103deg. to 107deg. E. long. This country was explored and described, eight or nine years ago, by the late M. Henri Mouhot, the naturalist; and it has been visited more recently by Mr. J. Thomson, a photographic artist, residing at Bangkok, the capital of Siam. Mr. Thomson, having come home, a year or two since, laid the results of his observations, with a series of photographs, before the Royal Geographical Society, and also before the Geological and Ethnological Section of the British Association for a discussion of his visit to Ongout Wat; the "Wat," or Buddhist temple, at Ongout or Ongor, otherwise called Nakon or Nokor, the ancient capital of Cambodia now in ruins. It lies near the head of the great lake, Tonli Sap, through which the Mekong river flows from Cambodia in the Gulf of Siam. The site is almost entirely surrounded by a thickly-grown forest of enormous trees, infested with lions and tigers. The history of Cambodia is almost unknown; the present race of natives state that a flight of angels came down from heaven and built these temples. The vastness of the temples of Ongout suggests a comparison with the pyramids of Egypt, and the artistic conception and design of the whole with the classic edifices of Greece. From its extent it appears to have been the work of several generations, and from its symmetry the work of a single genius. "It was with feelings of intense awe," says Mr. Thomson, "that we left the forest path to ascend the worn steps of the outer causeway. On our left a colossal statue of a lion half buried in the sand." Skirting on the great outer causeway our eyes wandered from its exquisitely-fitted blocks of fragstone across the broad ditch which surrounds the temple to the great entrance in all its magnificence, with its pillars galleries rising above tier, and terminating in the great tower. We ascended through sculptured staircases, colonnades, and corridors, crossed over paved courts having ornamental basins, and finally reached the central tower. The rectangular walled enclosure of the temple measures 1,030 yards by 1,100 yards, and is surrounded by a moat 230 yards wide, which completes an outer rectangle of nearly an English mile each way. A splendid causeway across the western moat, adorned by pillars on each side, leads to the great gateway, itself a structure of five stories in height, and having, with its wings included, a fagade of 600 feet. Beyond, a second causeway, 370 yards long, leads to a cruciform platform, in front of the proper tem-

ple. The temple itself consists of three enclosures, one within the other, each raised from 15 ft. to 20 ft. above the level of that outside it, so as to give the whole of a pyramidal form. The outer enclosure measures 570 ft. by 650 ft. This has three porticos on each face, adorned with towers, and externally is surrounded entirely by double open galleries or verandahs, or rather porches. These have very much the relative proportion of a nave and aisle, the wider (104 ft.) being next the wall. The inner and larger pillars have elegant capitals, but no base. A design is carved on the flat at the lower part, and an incised ornament carries up the edge of the shafts; this is the case also with the outer pillars, which has base and plinth. Of such pillars there are 400 or 500 in the outer enclosure alone, without reckoning the inner enclosures of the temple, where there are hundreds more. Moreover, the walls of the colonnades are sculptured, to the full length of some 2,000 ft. from top to bottom; and the number of men and animals represented is from 18,000 to 20,000. Numerous female statues appear on the pillars, but not male. The pillars are very carefully proportioned, and surmounted by a proper architrave, a frieze, which within the temple receives elaborate sculpture, and a cornice, which displays infinite rows and repetitions and seven-headed serpents. In the ancient city of Ongout Wat, many of the ruins are sculptured, to the full length of some 2,000 ft. from top to bottom; and the number of men and animals represented is from 18,000 to 20,000. Numerous female statues appear on the pillars, but not male. The pillars are very carefully proportioned, and surmounted by a proper architrave, a frieze, which within the temple receives elaborate sculpture, and a cornice, which displays infinite rows and repetitions and seven-headed serpents. 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## Miscellaneous.

Hawke Times, May 18. be a public duty to take to the and Vada Meum "just is sellers, merchants, and fai- el," in the Treaty Ports of lan, by Messrs Shorred & Long. \* \* \* The order of the various places follows in, or from the coast, as we In each instance the histories of access, accommodations, public buildings, trade and cost of living, etc., amusements, places of institutions, population, local natural history, productions, etc. are given, along with detail of facts and incident, with particular localities. So as to practically test the intentions of the various places, with a considerable degree of fulness. Peking, Yedo, and included in the general The value of the book is by a most copious index, with a set of useful annexes to these is the greatest work. It consists of a bibliography of all formal works published earliest date in the English and Japan. Philologists or some reasons best known are entirely excluded. See this omission repaired in. With the exception of thinness of the paper, the work is very creditable to and we have sincere pleasure in the authors and publishers the merit of their admirable performance.

man (Calcutta) of June 8.— volumes of the French China, and Sir Rutherford of Japan are, no of a far higher class than the one, but for practical utility, of locomotion, trading and of the places coming within The Treaty Ports of China Messrs Mayers, Denney and uses them. It is difficult to at class of books to place it, a mixture of history, topography, Murray's Hand-book and side, as complete and in own line as could be enough, perhaps, the book will be to students, it is cal- more intimate knowledge describes, aided by the ex- which accompany it—the Chinese—than any of the works that have preceded us have said enough any one about to visit, or of the countries described, is not only most valuable but many others.

order May 7, and Supreme regular Gazette, May 11, 1867. book has just been issued in Hongkong under the title "Book and Guide-maps of China and Japan," edited by Mr N. B. Denney, conveniently got up; is maps of the various trea- tainments, besides much useful on, historical sketches of Our readers will feel con- cerned in what is said concerning a good idea of the in- face is conveyed in Mr \* \* \* The other ports also those in Japan are also, and almost all parts can be required by the evident are to be found in to be justly regarded as

AND Queries:  
ON  
A AND JAPAN  
MEDIUM OF INTER-  
MUNICATION  
For  
and Literary Men,  
and Residents in the  
of the  
by N. B. DENNEY.

36 PER ANNUM.

## of the Press.

Advertiser, May 4, 1867.) and publication will be really much matter relating to otherwise would be lost, and success. Sinologues, Chinese and scientific men ought graduate themselves to be Notes and Queries, as it medium of communication notice what otherwise might and buried themselves. and Officialism have got science and Philology their uses, and Missionaries their various divisions of mental work in this land ought to be of; for our part we are glad that, on both account and instruction they index they supply to the of the foreign community in

North China Branch of  
Asia Society, March 1867.

which are likely to be of have been commenced at Foochow and is called "Recorder," and the other Hongkong and is called "it." It is intended to serve intercommunication for per- Chinese Philology, Geography. These indications of life, perhaps the most important time," has been our aid, for they are all means mutual understanding one which seems so hard to establish and China.

airy Recorder, April, 1867.) numbers of Notes and Que- Japan have been placed in magazine is every way editor and publisher, and in them the utmost suc- its to fill an important and place in Eastern liter-

## Miscellaneous.

For Sale.  
BY CHARLES A. SAINT.  
**THE HONGKONG SIGNALS,**  
containing a plan of the Signals and Flags used at the Signal Station, Marygate's number, and all the regulations in force respecting their use at Victoria Peak.

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Published at the "CHINA MAIL" Office,  
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638 pp. DEMY 8VO, WITH APPENDIX.  
FIFTH EDITION, 1863.  
Price, \$3.

Original Publishing Price, Ten Dollars.

The following is an Abstract of the Con-  
tents of this Book:—

CHAP. I.—SEC. 1 TO 4.  
Four Treaties with China.

1.—Treaty with Great Britain,  
Chinese Text of the same.  
2.—Treaty with the United States.  
3.—Treaty with France.  
4.—Treaty with Russia.  
Supplementary Treaty with Russia.

CHAP. II.—SEC. 1 TO 5.  
Articles of Trade with China.

1.—Tariff on Articles of Import.  
2.—Tariff on Articles of Export.  
3.—Rules respecting Trade and Dues,  
Chinese Text of the same.  
4.—Description of Articles of Import.  
5.—Description of Articles of Export.

CHAP. III.—SEC. 1 TO 14.  
Foreign Commerce with China.

1.—Port of Canton.  
2.—Port of Chiauchau or Swatow.  
3.—Port of Kungchou in Hainan.  
4.—Port of Amoy.  
5.—Port of Foochow.  
6.—Port of Tamsuhi and Taiwan in Formosa.  
7.—Port of Ningpo.  
8.—Port of Shanghai.  
9.—Ports on the Yangtze and Trade  
the Interior.  
10.—Port of Tungchau or Chofo.  
11.—Port of Tientsin.  
12.—Port of Newchwang or Yangtze.  
13.—Colony of Hongkong.  
14.—Colony of Macao.

CHAP. IV.—SEC. 1 TO 5.  
Foreign Commerce with Japan.

1.—Intercourse with Japan.  
2.—Treaty between Great Britain and  
Japan.  
3.—Ports open to Foreign Commerce.  
Nagasaki.  
Kamagawa and Hakodadi.  
4.—Japanese Coins, Weights and  
Measures.

5.—American Compact with Lewchow.

CHAP. V.—SEC. 1 TO 7.  
Money, Weights, &c., in China.

1.—Chinese Copper.  
2.—Chinese Numsa.  
3.—Chinese Commercial Weights.  
4.—Measures of Capacity.  
5.—Measures of Length.  
6.—Chinese Land Measures.  
7.—Chinese Divisions of Time.

CHAP. VI.—SEC. 1 TO 11.  
Western Money, Weights, &c.

1.—Annamese Money, Weights, &c.  
2.—Port of Saigon.  
3.—Treaty with Siam, Tariff, &c.,  
Siamese Money, Weights, &c.  
4.—Netherlands India.  
5.—Philippine Islands.  
Sailing Directions for Panay I.  
6.—Malayan States—Singapore, &c.  
7.—Burmese Money, Weights, &c.  
8.—Indian Presidencies—Bengal, Ma-  
dras, Bombay.  
9.—Ceylon.  
10.—English and French Weights, &c.  
11.—United States of America.

CHAP. VII.—SEC. 1 TO 6.  
Tables on Prices, Exchanges, &c.

1.—Comparison of Prices.  
2.—Relating to Exchanges.  
3.—Relating to Time.  
4.—Comparison of Weights.  
5.—Measurement of Cargo.  
6.—Bullion Operations.

APPENDIX.—Containing Sailing Direc-  
tions for the Coast of China, and for the  
Japan Islands; also giving the meanings  
of Chinese Words occurring in Charts and  
Sailing Directions; and also a Table of Po-  
sitions of places on the Chinese and Japa-  
nese Coasts.

The author in his Preface says:—“The  
tables in Chap. VII., for estimating prices,  
measurement of goods, exchanges, &c. have  
been selected from those constantly in use  
among the foreign merchants in China. These  
for calculating the price of tea in  
dollars or pence have been copied from the  
most extended tables, by the kind permission  
of the author, P. Loureiro, Esq. The  
last section of the same chapter, on “Move-  
ments in Bullion,” has been prepared and  
published for the Guide by Patrick R.  
Harper, Esq., of the Commercial Bank of  
India at Hongkong, who has had much ex-  
perience in the exchanges and movements  
of the precious metals in Eastern Asia.

The Appendix of Sailing Directions has  
been reprinted from the “China Pilot.”

With short interruptions, the coasts from  
Singapore to Hakodadi are all described in  
it; and for the Chinese coasts, the Direc-  
tions have been improved by the insertion  
of the Chinese characters for the names of  
all places that could be ascertained.”

Orders may be sent through any of the  
China Mail Agents, or direct to

CHARLES A. SAINT,  
(late A. Shorred & Co.)

China Mail Office, Jan. 6, 1868.

J. M. & S. would particularly recommend

“THE ABERDEEN SAUCE,”

And

“THE ABERDEEN PICKLE.”

## Miscellaneous.

THE "GALLOWAY"  
PATENT TAPER TUBES FOR STEAM BOILERS.

THESE TUBES are now  
being used almost uni-  
versally in England in the  
construction of Steam Boilers  
having either one or two  
flues.

They GREATLY INCREASE  
THE FIRE, IMPROVE THE CIR-  
CULATION, and INCREASE THE  
POWER of the boiler.

They are SPECIALLY ADAP-  
TED for INTRODUCTION into old  
boilers, and are made with  
such an amount of taper as  
to allow of this being easily  
done.

These Taper Tubes have been in upwards of  
16 years and above 30,000 are now at work, and  
the demand is daily increasing.

They can be fixed by any boiler maker, but can  
only be obtained from the Patentees, who will  
fully furnish all particulars and list of firms using the tubes  
on application.

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MAKERS OF ALL KINDS OF STEAM  
ENGINE MACHINERY,  
MILL GEARING, BOILERS, &c., &c.  
MANCHESTER.

TRADE MARK

## Shipping in March.

## HONG KONG.

Consignees of Vessels will greatly oblige by forwarding corrections of errors in the following list.

*Exclusive of To-day's Arrivals, Departures, and Clearances.*

C. on Pedder's Wharf.—W.C., from Pedder's Wharf to Gibb's Wharf.—W., Westward of Gibb's Wharf.—E.C., on Pedder's Wharf to the Military Hospital.—E., Eastward of the Hospital.—K., on Kowloong side.

Vessel's Name and Where Anchored.	Captain.	Flag and Rig.	Tons.	Date of Arrival.	Consignees or Agents.	Destination.	Intended Despatch.
<b>STEAMERS.</b>							
Azof	W. Johnson	Brit. str.	476	March 25	P. & O. S. N. Co		
Fung Shuey	W. C. Watson	Amer. str.	740	Feb. 4	A. Heard & Co		
Ganges	W. C. Gates	Brit. str.	1200	March 23	P. & O. S. N. Co		
Hoogly	W. C. De Bovis	Frch. str.	1667	March 24	Messageries Imperiales	Suez, Galle, &c.	
Kan Ka Kee	W. C. Yeaton	Amer. str.	313	March 24	A. Heard & Co		
Malta	W.	Brit. str.	960	March 21	P. & O. S. N. Co		
Scotia	E. Hamlin	Brit. str.	1260	March 23	Jardine, Matheson & Co	S'pore & B'bay	
Shaftesbury	W. C. Lutken	Russ. str.	524	March 25	Landstein & Co		
Yesso	W. C. Ashton	Brit. str.	580	March 25	Douglas Lapraik & Co	Swatow, &c.	
<b>SAILING VESSELS.</b>							
Abbott Lawrence	E. Bramhall	Amer. sh.	1516	March 12	Messageries Imperiales	Manila	
Adeline	E. Darko	Brit. bg.	280	March 17	Reynvaan Brothers & Co	Sooloo	
Amazona	W. Bellstedt	Brem. bg.	218	March 6	E. Schellhass & Co		
Anne	E. Patrie	Brit. sch.	304	March 24	John S. McDonald		
Annetta	W. Hill	Brit. bk.	386	March 21	Aug. Heard & Co		
Ariel	E. Keay	Brit. sh.	953	March 23	Gibb, Livingston & Co		
Belvidere	W. Hower	Amer. sh.	1321	March 20	Captain		
Cary & Jane	W. Jausen	Hamb. bk.	412	March 7	Bourjau, Hubener & Co	Callao	
Charmian	W. Sanders	Brit. bk.	558	March 17	Birley & Co	Manila	Early
Condor	W. C. Schmidt	Prus. bg.	244	March 25	Siemssen & Co		
Contest	W. Reynand	Siam. bk.	386	March 5	Chinese	San Francisco	Early
Cowper	W. Sparrow	Amer. sh.	1079	March 16	Captain		
Dagmar	W. Bhunstrom	Russ. sh.	800	Feb. 29	Order	Saigon	
Dayspring	E. Middleton	Brit. bk.	393	March 19	A. Hogg	Saigon	
Eliza	W. Sedgley	Brit. sh.	1378	March 1	Olyphant & Co	San Francisco	Early
Glenlee	W. Burkitt	Russ. sh.	635	January 3	Landstein & Co	S'pore & B'bay	Early
Gloria	W. C. Puister	Dut. sch.	177	March 24	Bosman & Co		
Golden Fleece	W. Gall	Brit. sh.	359	March 16	Chinese	Saigon	
Golden Spur	Rohilaund	Brit. sh.	657	March 10	Gilman & Co		
Indus	W. Hicks	Brit. sh.	1319	March 25	P. & O. S. N. Co	Saigon	
Jeanne Alice	W. Moutier	Frch. sh.	1209	March 11	Order	Portland	
John Norman	E. Gardiner	Brit. sh.	513	March 18	A. Heard & Co		
Josephine Amedie	W. C. Lugarde	Frch. sch.	120	March 16	Derode Freres	San Francisco	Immediate
Liguria	W. C. Fassa	Ital. sh.	843	Dec. 1	Reynvaan, Brothers & Co.		
Marie Therese	W. Bonneson	Frch. bk.	502	Dec. 12	Carlowitz & Co	Surinam	Early
Maria Louisa	W. Arrestis	Span. bk.	360	March 11	A. Heard & Co	Manila	
Minerva	W. Carrera	Span. bk.	250	March 1	Remedios & Co	Manila	
Navarino	W. C. Wettrup	Brit. bk.	408	March 21	Smith, Archer & Co		
Neville	K. Jackson	Brit. sh.	715	Feb. 16	Turner & Co		
Onward	W. White	Brit. sh.	606	Feb. 8	Rozario & Co	Sydney	and Melbourne
Race Horse	W. Kruse	Siam. sh.	387	March 1	1 Chinese		
Resolute	W. Euziers	Siam. sh.	856	January 1	1 Chinese		
Santa Anna	W. Gavito	Span. bk.	402	March 26	Remedios & Co		
Seaman's Bride	W. Roth	Siam. bk.	314	March 17	Chinese		
Spitfire	W. C. Mills	Brit. sh.	440	March 22	John Burd & Co		
Sultan	W. Howard	Brit. bk.	399	Feb. 8	Order		
Sumatra	E. Kinsman	Amer. sh.	1073	July 29	A. Heard & Co		
Taeping	W. Dowdy	Brit. sh.	767	March 16	Gilman & Co	Nagasaki	Immediate
Thetis	K. Oeltermann	Olden. bg.	240	March 4	Landstein & Co		
Vesta	W. Tetens	Hamb. bg.	240	March 11	Siemssen & Co	Pelew Islands	
Willy	W. C. Rohkar	Brem. sch.	270	March 23	Chinese		

## WHAMPOA.

<i>Vessel's Name.</i>	<i>Captain.</i>	<i>Flag &amp; Rig.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Date of Arrival.</i>	<i>Consignees or Agents.</i>	<i>Destination.</i>	<i>Intended Despatch.</i>
Canton	Godt	Prus. bk.	234	March 17	Siemssen & Co	Chefoo	
Caroline	Paulsen	Prus. sch.	260	October 3	Bourjau, Hubener & Co	Bangkok	
Catharina	Drescher	Dan. bk.	321	Sept. 28	Bourjau, Hubener & Co	Saigon	
Cha-aze	Shewan	Brit. sh.	550	Feb. 21	Deacon & Co.	London	Immediate
Johauna Mathilda	Lahse	Hamb. bk.	414	March 27	Sienssen & Co	Ningpo	
Mathilde	Jacobsen	Prus. bg.	300	March 16	Olyphant & Co	New York	Early
Mirage	Ruan	Brit. sh.	718	March 22	Q. Acheong		
Orissa	Hall	Brit. str.	1696	March 24	P. & O. S. N. Co.		
Vision	Cumminis	Brit. bg.	159	March	Bosman & Co		

## SHANGHAI.

Merchant-Sailor Vessels, from or for European, Australian and American Ports, in Harbour on March 18.

Ship's Name.	Captain.	Flag & Rig.	Tons.	Date of Arrival.	Where from.	Destination.	Consignees or Agents.
Adelina	Dennett	Brit. sh.	730	March 17	Cardiff	.....	Order
Alicia Annie	Kirbey	Brit. bk.	300	January 9	Rio de Janeiro	.....	Russell & Co
Andreas	Krabb	Dut. sh.	832	Feb.	13 Cardiff	.....	Wm. Pustau & Co
Andrew Jackson	MacCallum	Amer. sh.	1253	Feb.	27 Newport	.....	Order
Aurora Australis	Todd	Brit. bk.	508	March	4 London	.....	W. R. Adamson & Co
F. Reek	Denker	Brem. bk.	549	Feb.	16 Cardiff	.....	E. Schellbass & Co
Gen. Havelock	Cawse	Brit. bk.	351	March	4 Cardiff	London	Gibb, Livingston & Co
Hope	Henderson	Brit. bk.	453	March	16 Shields	.....	Order
Isabella Ridley	Watson	Brit. bk.	616	March	5 Cardiff	.....	Bourjau, Hubener & Co
Layard	Watson	Brit. bg.	175	March	15 Newcastle, N.S.W.	.....	Frazar & Co
Leander	Petherick	Brit. sh.	882	March	12 London	London	Jardine, Matheson & Co
Magellan	Crosbie	Brit. sh.	613	Feb.	24 Liverpool	.....	Shaw, Brothers & Co
M. W. Sars	Arentzen	Dan. bk.	304	March	14 Sydney	.....	Frazar & Co
Neptune	Schfield	Brit. sh.	928	March	7 Newcastle, N.S.W.	.....	Russell & Co
Pallas	Wulff	Hanib. bk.	470	March	8 Hamburg	.....	Telge, Nolting & Co
Princess of Wales	Shepperd	Brit. sh.	996	Feb.	21 Newport	New York	Jardine, Matheson & Co
Tavistock	Tate	Brit. sh.	532	January	2 Shields	.....	Gibb, Livingston & Co
Tientsin	Jarman	Brit. bk.	254	March	3 Newcastle, N.S.W.	.....	Russell & Co
White Adder	Moore	Brit. sh.	915	March	11 London	.....	W. R. Adamson & Co

# **VESSELS LOADING.**

Destination.	Vessel's Name.	Flag & Rig.	Consignees.	Intend Despat
<b>CHINA &amp; JAPAN PORTS</b>				
NINGPO	J. Mathilde*	Hm. bk.	Siemssen & Co	
CHEFOO	Canton*	Pr. bk.	Siemssen & Co	I'diate
NAGASAKI	Thetis	Old. bg.	Landstein & Co	
<b>OTHER PORTS</b>				
LONDON	Cha-sze*	Br. sh.	Deacon & Co	I'diate
NEW YORK	Mathilde*	Pr. bg.	Olyphant & Co	
SAN FRANCISCO	Liguria	Ita. sh.	Reynvaan Bros. & Co	
Do.	Cowper	Am. sh.	Captain	
Do.	Eliza	Br. sh.	Olyphant & Co	
SYDNEY & MELBOURNE	Onward	Br. sh.	Rozario & Co	
SUEZ, &c.—Fch. Mail	Hoogly	Fr. str.	Messageries Imperiales	Early
SINGAPORE & BOMBAY	Glenlee	Ru. sh.	Landstein & Co	Early
Do.	Shaftesbury	Ru. str.	Landstein & Co	
CALLAO	Cary & Jane	Hm. bk.	Bourjau Hubener & Co	
SAIGON	Dagniar	Ru. sh.	Order	
Do.	Indus	Br. sh.	Order	
Do.	Dayspring	Br. bk.	A. Hogg	
Do.	Golder Spur	Br. sh.	Gilmour & Co	
MANILA	Maria Louisa	Sp. bk.	Aug. Beard & Co	
Do.	Minerva	Sp. bk.	Remedios & Co	
Do.	A. Lawrence	Am. sh.	Order	
SOOLOO	Charmian	Br. bk.	Birley & Co	
SURINAM	Amazona	Bm. bg.	E. Schellhass & Co	
PELEW ISLANDS	M. Therese	Fr. bk.	Carlowitz & Co	
PORTLAND	Vesta	Hm. bg.	Siemssen & Co	
	Jeanne Alice	Fr. sh.	Order	

\* *At Whampoo*

**† At Canto**

## MEN-OF-WAR IN HONGKONG HARBOUR.

Name.	Flag.	Rig.	Guns.	H.P.	Captain.
Ashuelot	U. States	sloop	10	.....	Hatfield, Commander
Boucœur,	British	gun-boat	3	60	R. M. Lloyd, Lieut.
Drake	British	gun-boat	3	.....	C. Crowdy, Lieut.
Flamer,	British	naval hospital	—	.....	Attached to Melville
Forester,	British	gun-boat	3	60	In Ordinary
Hardy,	British	gun-boat	3	60	In ordinary
Janus,	British	gun-boat	3	40	Keppel, Lieut.
Melville,	British	naval hospital	—	.....	R. Bernard, D.M.L.G. &c
Patino	Spanish	steamer			Patero
Princess Charlotte	British	receiving ship	14	.....	Commodore Oliver Jones
Rifleman	British	surveying ship	—	.....	J. W. Reed
Sa de Bandeira	H. F. M.	steamer	13	.....	Rodrigues. [at A'deen dock]
Tamar	British	Troop-ship	—	.....	At Aberdeen Dock.
Watchful	British	gun-boat	3	40	Harbor Tender to Com.
Zebra	British	steam-sloop	7	.....	E. J. Pollard, Commander

<sup>10</sup> See, for example, the discussion of the 1992 Constitutional Convention in the *Constitutional Convention of 1992* (1993).

KONG, MACAU, AN.

<i>Vessel.</i>	<i>Flag.</i>	<i>Captain.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Owners or Agents.</i>
Fame, (110 h. power)	British	Stephenson	117	S. & W. Dock Company's Tug
Fire Dart	British	Carroll	380	H., C. and M. Steam-boat Company
Kin Shan	British	Haskell	456	Do.
Kiu Kiang	British	Benning	617	Do.
Lintin	British	Laid up	69	Acheong
Little Orphan	British	Benning	46	Union Dock Company Tug.
Poyang	British	Laid up	379	H., C. and M. Steam-boat Company
Prince Albert	British	Godsill	101	Q. Acheong
Sir J. Jeojeebhoy	British	Amer.	140	Q. Acheong
Spark *	Amer.	Wilson	Thomas Hunt & Co	
Spec	Amer.	Graves	Thomas Hunt & Co	
White Cloud	British		280	H., C. and M. Steam-boat Company

#### \* Repairing at Hongkong

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英八月十五號  
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